**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Previously presented) A poly amic acid precursor comprising at least one anhydride and at least one diamine in a cosolvent of tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone, wherein said tetrahydrofuran is in an amount ranging from about 60^ to about 90% by volume of tetrahydrofuran and N-mehtylpyrrolidinone.

2-3. (Cancelled)

4. (Original) The poly amic acid precursor of claim 1 wherein said at least one anhydride is a combination of 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride, and 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride.

5. (Original) The poly amic acid precursor of claim 4 wherein the mole ratio of 3,3'4,4'-biphenyltetraarboxylic dianhydride to 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride ranges from about 25% to about 75% 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride.

6. (Original) The poly amic acid precursor of claim 4 wherein the mole ratio of 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride to 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride is about 50% 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride.

7. (Original) The poly amic acid precursor of claim 1 wherein the diamine is 3,4'-oxydianiline.

8. (Original) The poly amic acid precursor of claim 1 further comprising at least 1 weight % of an inorganic filler selected from the group consisting of mica, silica, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium silicate, talc, and a combination thereof.

9. (Original) A polyamic acid precursor comprising:

3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride and 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride in a molar ratio of about 50% 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride;

3,4'-oxydianiline in a molar ratio of about 50%, 3,4'-oxydianiline to 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride and 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride; and

a cosolvent comprising about 70% tetrahydrofuran and about 30% N-methylpyrrolidinone by volume of cosolvent.

10. (Previously presented) A method for producing a polyimide comprising:

heating a poly amic acid precursor comprising at least one anhydride and at least one diamine in a cosolvent of tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone, wherein said tetrahydrofuran is in an amount ranging from about 60% to about 90% by volume of tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone, whereby a portion of the cosolvent is removed and a polyimide is formed.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10 further comprising adding at least 1 weight % of an inorganic filler selected from the group consisting of mica, silica, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, calcium silicate, talc, and a combination thereof to said poly amic acid precursor.

12. (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein the at least one anhydride is 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride and 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride and the mole ratio of 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride to 4,4'-oxydiphthalic anhydride ranges from about 25% to about 75% 3,3',4,4'-biphenyltetracarboxylic dianhydride.

13. (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein the diamine is 3,4'-oxydianiline.

14-22. (Cancelled)

23. (Previously presented) A process for producing a polyimide laminate comprising the steps of:

adding a poly amic acid precursor onto a surface of a substrate, wherein the polyamic acid precursor comprises at least one diamine and at least one anhydride in a cosolvent of tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone, wherein said tetrahydrofuran is in an amount ranging from about 60% to about 90% by volume of tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone; and

heating the poly amic acid precursor on the substrate to remove a tetrahydrofuran and N-methylpyrrolidinone thereby forming a polyimide laminate.

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Original) The process of claim 23 wherein the poly amic acid precursor contains about 90% tetrahydrofuran and about 10% N-methylpyrrolidinone.

26. (Original) The process of claim 23 wherein the step of heating the poly amic acid precursor solution removes at least about 75% of the solvent.